FEDERAL ELECTION
BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
COUNTRY OF THE FEDERAL

John Hagelin, Ralph Nader, Patrick Buchanan, Howard Phillips, Winona LaDuke, Natural Law Party,)))))
Green Party of the United States, and	
Constitution Party,)
Complainants,	7003 FE
v.	
Commission on Presidential	
Debates, Inc.,	
Respondant.	9: 38

COMPLAINT

1. John Hagelin, Ralph Nader, Patrick Buchanan, Howard Phillips, Winona LaDuke, the Natural Law Party, the Green Party of the United States, and the Constitution Party hereby bring this complaint before the Fedéral Election Commission ("FEC") seeking an immediate FEC investigation and enforcement action against the Commission on Presidential Debates ("CPD") for direct and serious violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 ("FECA"), as amended, 2 U.S.C. §§ 431 et seq. (1997 and Supp. 1999), which violations occurred during the 2000 elections for the Offices of the President and Vice President of the United States of America, and which directly concern the 2004 federal elections.

Summary of Complaint

2. The CPD is a nonprofit organization that sponsored four debates between the presidential and vice presidential candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the 2000 elections. Federal election law requires a staging organization for

candidate debates to be both nonprofit and nonpartisan. But the CPD is not a nonpartisan organization, as newly obtained evidence shows. The CPD decided to exclude all third-party candidates from even sitting in the audience of the debates, and it distributed a "face-book" of prominent third-party candidates to CPD personnel at the first presidential debate so they could recognize and deny the candidates access to the debate hall even if they had a ticket. Remarkably, the CPD's admitted intent included depriving all third-party candidates of any opportunity to engage in "campaigning" by virtue of their attending the debate event as spectators (and thus denying them ready availability to the approximately 1,700 news reporters on site). In stark contrast, the CPD benefited the Republican and Democratic Candidates and Parties by providing them with unlimited "campaigning" opportunities.

- 3. Because CPD operates as a partisan organization, it was neither qualified to stage the debates nor entitled to raise millions of dollars from corporations and other wealthy donors to be spent for the benefit of the Republican and Democratic Parties and their candidates. The CPD also failed to register as a "political committee" and to report its receipts and disbursements as required by the federal election laws, which, among other things, deprived Complainants of important information.
- 4. These violations of federal law were detrimental to and seriously harmed the Complainants parties and candidates competing in 2000 against the Democratic and Republican Parties and their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The CPD's ongoing unlawful conduct threatens to similarly harm third-party candidates competing in the 2004 elections.

Complainants

- 5. John Hagelin, Ralph Nader, Patrick Buchanan and Howard Phillips were candidates for the Office of the President of the United States of America in the 2000 elections. Winona LaDuke was a candidate for the Office of the Vice President of the United States of America in the 2000 elections. Each of these candidates (along with several others) was pictured and identified by party affiliation, name and candidacy in the CPD's face-book, which was prepared and distributed by the CPD to its personnel for the express purpose of excluding the third-party candidates from the audience of the presidential debates held in Boston, Massachusetts on October 3, 2000. See Exhibit 1 hereto.
- 6. The Natural Law Party, Green Party of the United States, and Constitution Party were each represented by candidates for the Office of the President and Vice President of the United States of America in the 2000 elections. These parties and their candidates, along with other third-parties and their candidates, were specifically identified and targeted for exclusion by the CPD in its face-book. *See id.* The Natural Law Party, Green Party of the United States, and Constitution Party are all likely to nominate and/or intend to run a presidential and vice presidential candidate in the 2004 national elections.

Respondent

7. The Commission on Presidential Debates, Inc., is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) tax-exempt corporation that is incorporated and based in the District of Columbia. The CPD is located at 1200 New Hampshire, N.W., Box 445, Washington, D.C., 20005.

Allegations

- The CPD is a nonprofit corporation that sponsored four debates between 8. the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the 2000 elections. It raised millions of dollars from corporations and other wealthy donors, and spent those funds in staging the debates. The CPD acted as the staging organization for the debates pursuant to the safe harbor provided in 2 U.S.C. § 431 (9)(B)(ii) which exempts "nonpartisan activity designed to encourage individuals to vote or to register to vote" from the definition of regulated "expenditures." The FEC has interpreted this statute to permit qualifying staging organizations to sponsor candidate debates as follows: "Nonprofit organizations described in 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) or (c)(4) and which do not endorse, support, or oppose political candidates or political parties may stage candidate debates in accordance with this section and 11 C.F.R. 114.4(f)." See 11 C.F.R. § 110.13(a). In addition, such a qualifying nonprofit organization may "use its own funds and may accept funds donated by corporations or labor organizations under paragraph (f)(3) of this section to defray costs incurred in staging candidate debates held in accordance with 11 CFR 110.13." See 11 C.F.R. 114.4(f)(1). In this manner a qualifying organization and its donor corporations are exempt from the general prohibition on corporate contributions and expenditures, see 2 U.S.C. § 441b (prohibiting corporate donations in federal elections), and other limits. See 2 U.S.C § 441a(a), 441a(f).
- 9. The CPD was founded, and is controlled by the Republican and Democratic Parties and their representatives. At least nine of its eleven board directors are prominent members of the Republican and Democratic Parties, there are no third-

party representatives, and its two co-chairs (dating back to the CPD's founding in 1987) are the former heads of the two major parties' respective national committees. The CPD also operates as a partisan organization, as is evident from its conduct at the first presidential debate held in Boston on October 3, 2000. Before the debate, the CPD leadership decided to exclude all third-party candidates from attending the presidential debates as audience members. See Exhibit 2 hereto at page 50, lines 10-13 (excerpt of deposition transcript of CDP General Counsel Lewis Loss dated October 25, 2001 in the matter of Nader v. Commission on Presidential Debates, et al., Case No. 00-12145-WEY (U.S.D.C. MA 2000) ("...the CPD had decided that Mr. Nader and third-party candidates more generally, even if they had a ticket to the debate, would not be admitted into the debate hall."); see also Exhibit 3 hereto (excerpt of deposition transcripts of CPD cochair Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr. dated December 5, 2001 in Nader, supra, at page 26, lines 2-16) ("The position was that third party candidates would not be allowed to be present in the debate hall.... The decision was made by—well there were a number of people in the discussion. But fundamentally, Paul Kirk and I, as co-chairmen, made the final decision [for the CPD]"). Cf. id. at page 42, lines 15-19 (Fahrenkopf changing testimony). The decision also applied to all three of the presidential debates and presumptively the vice-presidential debates. See id. at pages 26 (line 25) – 27 (line 23). The CPD's general counsel, Lewis Loss, prepared and distributed a "face-book" of prominent third-party presidential and vice-presidential candidates (see Exhibit 1) so that CPD personnel at the debate-hall doors could recognize the candidates and deny them access to the event even if they had a ticket. See Exhibit 2 at pages 57-59.

- The CPD intended the exclusion of all third-party candidates from the 10. debate hall to deny these candidates and their parties any "campaigning" opportunities, according to the CPD's general counsel. See Exhibit 2 at pages 100 (line 20) – 101 (line 8) ("Our [the CPD's] concern was that if a third-party candidate who had not qualified for participation in the debate went to the trouble to get a ticket and attend the debate that it would be for the purpose of campaigning in some way, which seemed to imply the potential for disruption."). Thus, although both the Republican and Democratic Candidates were clearly engaged in significant campaigning by attending and participating in the nationally-televised political debates, absolutely no "campaigning" by third-party candidates (not even the modicum of campaigning purportedly entailed in attending the debates) would be tolerated by the partisan CPD. Moreover, the CPD's decision was clearly intended to deny third-party candidates any media coverage in the debate hall and/or deny them ready availability to the approximately 1,700 news reporters attending the debates. As such, the CPD acted as a partisan organization to intentionally provide the Republican and Democratic Candidates and Parties with valuable benefits that it denied to all other third-party candidates and their parties, including Complainants.
- 11. The CPD was founded as a partisan organization (Republicans and Democrats) and its leadership is aware that, to qualify as a debate sponsor, it must be nonpartisan. See Exhibit 3 at page 20, lines 16-24 ("If we [the CPD] were bi-partisan, we couldn't meet the requirements of the [election] law, as we understood it, by which you qualified to be a sponsor of debates...So it became very clear to us once we [the CPD] were created that we had to be a nonpartisan [organization] even though Paul [Kirk] and I were the party chairmen.").

- 12. Because the CPD is a partisan organization as evidenced by its partisan corporate structure, leadership and conduct its efforts are not exempt under 2 U.S.C. §431(9)(B)(ii), nor does it meet the criteria for a qualifying organization under FECA, 11 C.F.R. 110.13(a)(1). The CPD, by its consistent pattern of exclusionary behavior and conduct, not only opposed presidential candidates and political parties, but it also supported and endorsed political candidates and political parties in violation of 11 C.F.R. 110.13(a).
- sponsors of its debates, including Philip Morris, Anheuser-Busch, AT&T and 3Com. See Exhibit 4 hereto. Because the CPD was not a qualified organization under 2 U.S.C. § 431 et seq., 11 C.F.R. 110.13 and 11 C.F.R. 114.4(f)(1), the millions of dollars expended by the CPD in sponsoring and staging the debates were illegal contributions and expenditures to the Republican and Democratic Parties under FECA. See 2 U.S.C. § 431(8)(A)(i) (defining the term "contributions" to include "any gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money or anything of value made by any person for the purpose of influencing any election for Federal office"); 2 U.S.C § 431(9)(a)(i) (defining the term "expenditures" to include "any purchase, payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, made by any person for the purpose of influencing any election for Federal office").
- 14. Additionally, because the partisan CPD raised and expended millions of dollars in funds from corporations and other wealthy donors, it meets the federal definition of a "political committee" which FECA defines as "any committee, club association, or other group of persons which receives contributions aggregating in excess

of \$1,000 during a calendar year or which makes expenditures aggregating in excess of \$1,000 during a calendar year." See 2 U.S.C. § 431(4)(A). The CPD has received contributions far in excess of \$1,000 and has made expenditures far in excess of \$1,000. See ¶13, supra. Therefore, the CPD was required by law to register as a political committee and to file reports as to receipts and expenditures. See 2 U.S.C. §§ 433, 434. Because the CPD failed to comply with all these requirements, it is in violation of the reporting provisions, as well as 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a) (defining limitations on contributions and expenditures) and 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) (prohibiting political committees from accepting contributions or making expenditures in violation of the section).

- 15. Thus, the CPD has illegally used corporate and other wealthy donors' contributions to the benefit of the Republican and Democratic Parties and their chosen candidates, and to the detriment of the Complainant candidates and parties. It has also failed to make political committee disclosures that are important to the political process and to the Complainants in conducting their campaigns. Each Complainants' ability to compete in the electoral process has thereby been impaired by the CPD's unlawful activities.
- 16. Upon information and belief, the CPD has already begun planning to sponsor the presidential and vice presidential debates for the 2004 national elections, and has already begun soliciting, and intends to solicit, substantial contributions and other financial support from corporations and other wealthy donors for the purpose of sponsoring its debates. For the same reasons these activities were unlawful for the 2000 debates, they are unlawful now and in the future, and must be stopped immediately to prevent harm to these Complainants and the Nation.

Count I

- 17. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 18. The Commission on Presidential Debates violated federal law, 2 U.S.C. § 441b, by making expenditures and/or contributions to stage and sponsor the presidential and vice-presidential debates in the 2000 elections for the benefit of Republican and Democratic Parties and their candidates.

Count II

- 19. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 20. The Commission on Presidential Debates violated federal law, 2 U.S.C. § 431(9)(B)(ii) and 11 C.F.R. § 110.13(a), by staging the presidential and vice-presidential debates although it does not qualify to do so because it is a partisan organization that, by its consistent pattern of exclusionary behavior and actions, did "endorse, support or oppose political candidates or political parties...."

Count III

- 21. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 22. The Commission on Presidential Debates violated federal law, 2 U.S.C. § 431(9)(B)(ii) and 11 C.F.R. §114.4(f), by using its own funds and by accepting funds donated by corporations and other persons to defray costs incurred in staging presidential and vice-presidential candidate debates that were not held in accordance with 11 C.F.R. 110.13.

Count IV

- 23. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 24. The Commission on Presidential Debates violated federal law, 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a), by exceeding the defined limitations on contributions and expenditures.

Count V

- 25. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 26. The Commission on Presidential Debates violated federal law, 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f), by accepting contributions and making expenditures in violation of the section.

Count VI

- 27. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 28. The Commission on Presidential Debates violated federal law, 2 U.S.C. §433, by failing to register as a political committee even though it received contributions aggregating far in excess of \$1,000 during a calendar year and made expenditures aggregating far in excess of \$1,000 during a calendar year.

Count VII

- 29. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 30. The Commission on Presidential Debates violated federal law, 2 U.S.C. § 434, by failing to report receipts and disbursements as required.

Count VIII

- 31. Complainants incorporate herein by reference the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this complaint.
- 32. The Commission on Presidential Debates, by its continuing acts in preparing to sponsor the presidential and vice-presidential debates for the 2004 national elections, including by holding itself out as a qualified debate staging organization, and by unlawfully soliciting contributions from corporations and others to finance the debates, is violating, or will violate, each of the federal laws and regulations contained in Counts I through VII above.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, Complainants request that the Federal Election Commission conduct an investigation into these allegations, declare that respondent CPD has violated, and is violating, the federal election campaign laws and take such further action as may be appropriate, including but not limited to the following:

- 1) Notify the CPD that it was not qualified to act as a staging organization for the presidential and vice-presidential debates in the 2000 elections and that it is not so qualified for the 2004 debates or any others;
- 2) Prohibit the CPD from acting as a presidential debate staging organization at any time in the future;
- 3) Direct the CPD to cease and desist all activities as a presidential debate staging organization within the meaning of FECA, including holding itself out as a debate staging organization and raising contributions and making expenditures therefor;

- 4) Direct the CPD to file reports of receipts and disbursements in accordance with the law for the 2000 presidential and vice-presidential debates;
- 5) Direct the Republican and Democratic Candidates and Parties to refund the monies the CPD and its sponsoring corporations and wealthy donors improperly contributed to and/or expended for their benefit;
- 6) Impose sanctions, including but not limited to fines and penalties, against the CPD and any other appropriate persons or parties to the full extent allowed by law; and
- 7) Provide all other remedies that the Federal Election Commission deems appropriate and that the law requires.

June 17, 2003

Respectfully submitted,

John Hagelin, Ralph Nader, Patrick Buchanan, Howard Phillips, Winona LaDuke, Natural Law Party, Green Party of the United States, and Constitution Party,

By their Attornoys,

Jason B. Adkins Noah Rosmarin

Adkins, Kelston, and Zavez, P.C.

90 Canal Street, 5th Floor

Boston, MA 02114

(617) 367-1040

Bonita P. Tenneriello

John C. Bonifaz

National Voting Rights Institute

27 School Street, Ste. 500

Boston, MA 02108

(617) 624-3900

Verification

The complainant below hereby verifies that the statements made in the attached complaint are, upon their information and belief, true. Sworn to, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Signature

RAIPH NADER

Name

My Commission Explres March 14, 2004

*Ons .pl doministion Expires March 14, 200.

Coràs Han

Verification

The complainant below hereby verifies that the statements made in the attached complaint are, upon their information and belief, true. Sworn to, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Signature

Winona LaDuke

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13 day of June 2003.

Verification

The complainant below hereby verifies that the statements made in the attached complaint are, upon their information and belief, true. Sworn to, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

ohn Hagelin

State of locasa, Jefferson County

Sworp to and subscribed before me this

16th day of June 2003, by John Hagelin, who is personally known to me.

NANCY L WATKINS
COMMISSION NO. 143880
MY COMMISSION DIFFIES
JUNE 18, 2005

Notary Public por lows

1168-49 hox 0062 - he9-110				
5911-46h-1h9 .ms	Ohes-ehl-Llogues			
ESEI-OLh-Iho mand	0h01-698-6190 succes			
1 d7N 20	Co./O.pt.			
נומש לווחול לפים	SUNDA MOSAICO			
Camped 20-9)-Pated	Post if Fax Note 7671			

06-16-03

717 299 5115

Verification

The complainant below hereby verifies that the statements made in the attached complaint are, upon their information and belief, true. Sworn to, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

on behalf of the Constitution Party of the United States

Sworn to and subscribed before me this /6 day of June 2003.

16176243911

Verification

The complainant below hereby verifies that the statements made in the attached complaint are, upon their information and belief, true. Sworn to, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

The Natural Law Party of the United States

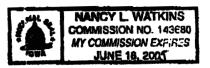
Take of lower , Lefferson County;

Swom to and subscribed before me this

16th day of June 2003, by Kingship Brooks, who is personally known

to rue.

Notary Public for Town



Verification on belief Itle Green Party of the U.S.

The complainant below hereby verifies that the statements made in the attached complaint are, upon their information and belief, true. Sworn to, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Signature

Name

Swom to and subscribed before me this ______ day of June 2003.



Casey mean

EXHIBIT 1









Raiph Nader Pres. Candidate

> Winona LaDuke VP Candidate



Pat Buchanani Pres. Candidate





Ezola Foster VP Candidate

Constitution



Howard Philips Presidential

Dr. J. Curtis Frazier VP (Not shown)



John Hagelin Pres. Candidate



Nat Goldhaber VP Candidate



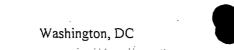
Miscellaneous

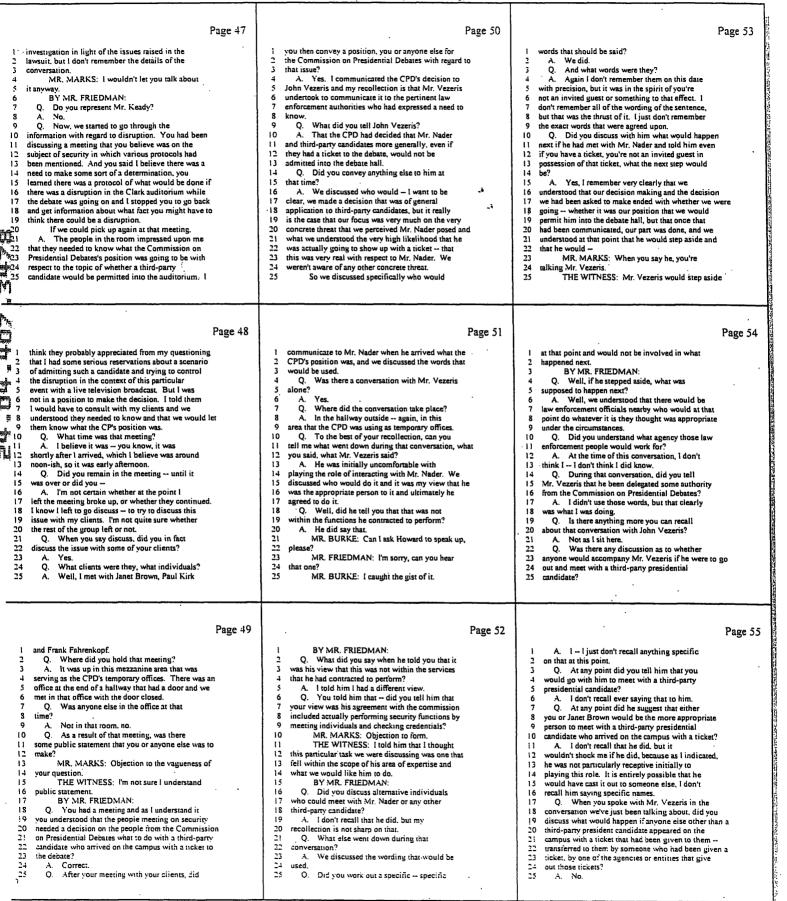


Russ Verney Former Reform

EXHIBIT 2

	Page 1	ļ
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS	
3	X	
4	RALPH NADER, :	
5	Plaintiff, :	
6	v. : Case No.	
7	COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL : 00-12145-WGY	
8	DEBATES, PAUL G. KIRK, JR., :	
9	FRANK J. FAHRENKOPF, JR., :	
10	JOHN VEZERIS, and :	
11	SERGEANT CHARLES MCPHAIL, :	
12	in his individual capacity, :	
13	Defendants. :	
14	X	
15	Washington, D.C.	
16	Thursday, October 25, 2001	
17	Deposition of LEWIS K. LOSS, a witness	
18	herein, called for examination by counsel for	
19	Plaintiff in the above-entitled matter, pursuant to	
20	notice, the witness being duly sworn by PENNY M.	
21	DEAN, a Notary Public in and for the District of	
22	Columbia, taken at the offices of Crowell & Moring,	
23	1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., at	
24	1:25 p.m., Thursday, October 25, 2001, and the	
25	proceedings being taken down by Stenotype by PENNY M.	





Page 63

Page 64

Washington, DC Page 59 Mr. Vezeris. O. Did you ever have a discussion as to

Was there any plan to intercept any other people who had been given tickets second or third hand if you will?

Not that I recall.

Q. To the extent you're aware, I'll use some names for example, if for example a ticket had been given by Mr. Kirk of the commission to say Harvard professor Alan Dershowitz and say, he got a call and had given a ticket to some other Harvard professor. Was there a system in place to intercept that person who had been transferred a ticket, to your knowledge?

I don't think we would have had a way to know that

- O. It was your understanding that after you spoke to Mr. Vezeris, Mr. Vezeris was to convey the decision of the commission to other people; is that correct?

13

17

ر 10 ا

20

10

13

16

- Did you go with him when he did that?
- Q. What did you do then?
- Did you meet up with Mr. Vezeris later that day
 - We undoubtedly crossed paths and spoke a

O. Did you give a copy to Mr. Vezeris?

Likely so, but I don't have a clear

Q. At some point did you meet a state police sergeant named McPhail?

A. I don't know whether I did or not. And -I mean I know there is a McPhail who is a party to this lawsuit. I know what you've alleged his role was. I don't -- I don't really know firsthand who McPhail was or what he did. I don't have a specific

recollection of having been introduced to Mr. McPhail. Q. Did you ever give the document with the

photographs of third-party presidential candidates to any state police officers or any uniformed police

10

13

16

Page 56

officers?

Q. After that first security meeting, was there a second security meeting that you went to on October 3rd before the presidential debate began?

 A. I don't recall a second meeting.
 Q. So as far as you can recall, there was no meeting where the Commission on Presidential Debates'

and Debates' the Commission of the Commission o decision with regard to admitting third-party

Page 62

whether Mr. Nader would be permitted to go to a Fox news trailer on October 3rd of 2000?

 On that day, no.
 On that day did you ever have a discussion as to whether Ralph Nader would be allowed to go anywhere else on the University of Massachusetts campus on that day?

A. No, we did not have a discussion - with Mr. Vezeris is your question?

12 Q. Did you ever have a discussion with anyone else on October 3rd of 2000 as to whether Mr. Nader 13 would be allowed to go anywhere else on the UMass

16 17 A. The only other location and that was discussed with my client, was what you refer to as spin alley, when Mr. Nader would be permitted into spin alley if he did not have credentials to get in there or wasn't otherwise authorized or properly accompanied or so forth. And we were not going to let him just wander in to spin alley, which was within the secure area of the mags - metal

Was it your understanding that the

detectors, in that area.

Page 57

number of times between the discussion that you've been asking about and the end of the day. We were all in a relatively confined space and we were there for a number of hours. I'm sure we crossed paths a

(Loss Exhibit No. -5 was marked for identification.)
BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

We've marked as Exhibit 5, I believe it is three sheets of paper with photographs of various third-party presidential and in some cases vice presidential candidates. Have you ever seen this document before?

Yes.

When did you first see it?

October 2nd, 2000.

Where were you when you saw it?

In my office.

And how did you happen to see the document? A. I had these pictures pulled off the

21

For what purpose?

To take with me to Boston. As I testified

earlier I knew one issue we were going to need to

I'm sorry, can you read that one back? THE REPORTER: "Question: So as far as you can recall, there was no meeting where the Commission on Presidential Debates' decision with regard to admitting third-party presidential candidates with tickets was discussed"? THE WITNESS: I am not aware of a niceting.

presidential candidates with tickets was discussed?

I did not participate in a meeting that I recall. [wouldn't have a way of knowing if there were other meetings that I was not present for. Might have taken place where someone discussed it. BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Did you learn of a system that was in place to handle a situation where a third-party presidential candidate came on the UMass campus on October 3rd of 2000?

A. I - I generally recall at this point that I would have been -- that there would have been some sort of radio transmission from someone at whatever location it was where a third-party candidate had

been identified, in to either Mr. Vezeris or to myself, but I don't -- I don't know that I ever had a real clear understanding of, exact understanding of how that was going to work. And if I did, I

Page 60

decision made by the Commission on Presidential Debates was that Mr. Nader would simply not be allowed into the secure areas, the areas secured by the metal detectors? A. Our decision was that he would not be

permitted into the debate hall. If he -- and that was really where our focus was, on the debate hall, I don't think our position was as fully formed with respect to the media center. If he had had proper credentials. I believe he would have been admitted to the media center, which is in the secure area you've 13

Q. Did the Commission on Presidential Debates have any role in deciding whether Mr. Nader could be on the UMass campus outside of the secure area?

None whatsoever.

At some point did you learn that Ralph was on a bus coming to the UMass campus?

19 20 21 22 How did you learn that?

I believe John Vezeris told me.

Where were you at that time?

I don't recall.

23 24 Did he tell you in person or over the

Page 58

address on October 3 is what the Commission on Presidential Debates's position was going to be with respect to third-parry candidates' attendance at the debate in the debate hall. And it occurred to me that if a decision was made that required the identification of these individuals, it might be useful to have pictures of at least the ones that I

could locate relatively readily. So I had this. Q. That was because there was no check in where you would match somebody's name up if they came in with a ticket to go to the Clark auditorium; is that right?

I don't think I actually went through that

thought process. Q. Okay. What was done with this document? A. I brought it with me, I believe I had a few copies and I believe that I handed them out to the individuals who were going to be checking tickets -- CP -- people associated with the CPD. I told you there are a number of people associated with

characterize their legal relationship, but they help.

the CPD at these debates. I don't want to And it was those people who fit that description who were going to be actually checking tickets. And it

was to those people that I gave copies of this

certainly don't recall it as I sit here today. Did you have a radio that evening? Q.

I did.

Q. What frequency was it on? Secret Service. commission, police?

It was commission only

When you discussed with Mr. Vezeris what would be said if a third-party presidential candidate came on the campus, did you discuss with him that he should tell the candidate to please leave 10

voluntarily? A. I'm quite certain we would not have discussed that, because we had -- our decision was

13 whether he would be admitted in, and that was the scope of our decision, not whether he leaves some 16 place if he is not yet in. So we wouldn't have had that discussion.

When you say your decision was whether he 19 would be admitted in --20

To the --

In to what?

Into the debate hall. Clark debate hall.

Did you have a discussion as to whether he ould be admitted into the spin room, spin alley?

A. I don't recall a discussion with

Page 61

A. I believe what happened and I want to be clear that my recollection is not terrific on this, my recollection is that over the radio he asked me to come meet him somewhere and he told me in person. What happened after that?

A. I don't have a recollection of the time that passed between my first learning that he was coming in and the time that Mr. Vezeris went out and had the exchange with Mr. Nader. So it is hard for

me to answer what happened after that.
Q. When Mr. Vezeris went out to speak to Mr. Nader, did you go with him?

I did not go with him, I went. Can you explain that? My recollection is that I trailed

Mr. Vezeris on the walk out there and observed from some distance the exchange.

Q. Did anyone go with Mr. Vezeris?

I - I can't remember what the walking

procession was. I don't have it in my mind's eye whether Mr. Vezeris was walking by himself or with yone eise. I just don't recall.

Why did you trail him? It seemed --

MR. MARKS: Is your question why he went

24

25

10

11 12

13

14

15

with a ticket"?





100 BY MR. FRIEDMAN: 2 Q. Did you have any information that should 3 Pat Buchanan arrive on the campus with a ticket to Clark, that he would disrupt the debate? 5 A. We -- Mr. Buchanan had been second only to 6 Mr. Nader in terms of being very vocal about his view that the debates to be sponsored by the Commission on 8 Presidential Debates were not legitimate in his view 9 if he was not included. I don't recall as I sit here today any specific statements he made, so I can't 10 comment on whether any of those statements were more precise -- the cause for concern with second to 13 disruption. 14 Q. Were you aware of any specific information 15 leading you to conclude that any of the other third-party candidates posed a risk of disrupting 16 Clark if they were to gain access with a ticket? 17 THE WITNESS: Can you read that back, 18 19 please? 20 THE REPORTER: "Question: Were you aware of any specific information leading you to conclude 21 that any of the other third-party candidates posed a risk of disrupting Clark if they were to gain access

101

third-party candidate who had not qualified for 1 participation in the debate went to the trouble to 2 get a ticket and attended the debate that it would be 3 for the purpose of campaigning in some way, which seemed to imply the potential for disruption. But we did not have -- as I sit here now, I don't recall specific additional information of the type I 7 reviewed concerned Ralph Nader. 8 9.

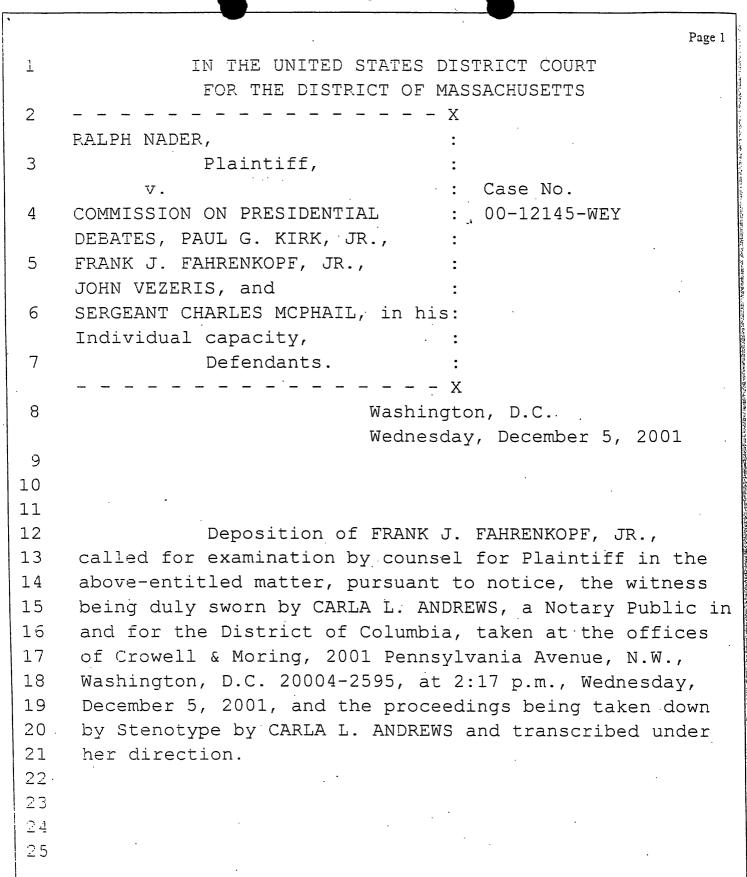
THE WITNESS: Our concern was that if a

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. In addition to the presidential election in the fall of 2000, there were elections for Congress and Senate as well; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Were candidates for congressional or senatorial offices allowed to actually attend the debate in the Clark athletic center?
- A. I have no information on that. 17 O. So you don't know one way or the other 18 whether a candidates from the Republican or 19 Democratic party who were running for Senate or 20
- Congress were allowed to have tickets to the dehate? 21 A. There was no decisions that were made on
- that topic, the issue was never presented. 23 Q. Were there ever any other issues presented with regard to restricting access to the debate with

		102	
ì	people who had tickets other than the restriction on		
2	people who were third-party candidates for president?	`	
3	A. I don't remember participating in any		
4	other discussion.		
5	MR. FRIEDMAN: I have no other questions.		
6	Scott you can inquire.		
7	MR. BURKE: Thanks for asking, I don't		
8	have any.		
9	MR. MARKS: None for me.		
10	MR. FRIEDMAN: Andy has none so we're done.		
11	MR. BURKE: I appreciate it. Howard, have		
12	a nice trip back.		
13	(Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., the taking of		
14	the instant deposition ceased.)		
15	•		
16			
17	Signature of the Witness		
18	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this	day of	
19	, 20		
20	• .		
21			
22	Notary Public		
23	My Commission Expires:		
24	·		
25	•		

EXHIBIT 3



8

9

10

11

19

10

12

13

20

21

6

7

9

10

11

18

Voters. And so as a result of those two studies and the two recommendations -- and as I remember, the 20th

Century Fund actually put up the seed money-check

this -- to pay for it because it was no entity to pay

for the -- to get the Commission off the ground. And,

as I said. I think it was '87 that we formed it. And 6

7 that's when we were on our way.

Q Was there an agreement between the two parties to create the CPD?

A In truth, at the very beginning, I think when the Commission was created and the recommendations were.

the feeling was that this should be an agreement between

the two parties, that it should be a bipartisan rather 13

14 than a nonpartisan entity. And I remember that I got

approval from the Republican National Committee, and I

think Paul got approval from the Democratic National

17 Committee to create -- that, we, as party chairmen,

18 could be involved.

It became very clear to us, however, when 20 lawyers started getting involved to draft documents and

21 so forth that you probably couldn't do it if you were a

22 bipartisan entity and that we had to be nonpartisan.

23 And therefore, as we put the thing together and went

away, it was clear that the parties could not have any

25 say, control, input, funding, anything into the

ì Q Would it be fair to say, then, that it was bipartisan at least as long as you and Mr. Kirk were

4 A Well, it was bipartisan from the standpoint 5 that Paul and I were --

Q So the question is clear for the record. MR. ADKINS: Could you read back the beginning of my question?

(The record was read back by the reporter.) BY MR. ADKINS:

Q Of your respective National Committee?

12 A No, I wouldn't say that that was true. I

13 would say that when we put it together back in '87 leading up to the time that it was put together, we

assumed that this was going to be a bipartisan

operation. Once the Commission was created, it was very

clear to us from our lawyers that we couldn't be a 17

bipartisan. If we were bipartisan, we couldn't meet the

requirements of the law, as we understood it, by which

20 you qualified to be a sponsor of debates. And remember,

21 we started the sponsorship in 1988. So it became very

clear to us once we were created that we had to be a

23 nonpartisan even though Paul and I were the party

chairmen. And we tried to run it and operate it that

way as a nonpartisan entity.

Commission. And since we were created, then we went on

the basis that we were going to be a nonpartisan entity.

But there was no question that I think there probably -I am not sure what the recommendations of the CSIS study

was, but it probably said that the parties should - I

have to go back and look. But we conducted ourselves as 7 a nonpartisan.

8 Q So it was formerly created as a bipartisan 9 entity; is that correct?

MR. MARKS: Initially.

11 THE WITNESS: Initially.

BY MR. ADKINS:

Q And then was it ever formally changed?

A No, it wasn't changed. We just changed the 14

15 way we operated. It was going to be a nonpartisan 16 entity. We cut off any input, control by the parties

17 over the Commission.

Q Now, were you - when you formed the CPD, the 18

19 Commission on Presidential Debates, were both you and 20 Mr. Kirk still chairs at your respective --

21 A Absolutely, yeah. If we formed it in

'87 -- Paul and I left in '89 -- January of '89. So for .

the first -- I don't remember when we formed it in '87.

But from the time of formation until January of '89, we

25 were the party chairs.

Q And did the two parties and/or the CPD put out a press release for when the entity was created?

3 A Yeah, sure we did. And that's why I am

saying - I think probably if you went back and looked at the recommendation -- I don't remember the

recommendation from Harvard. But I sort of believe that

the recommendation that came from the CSIS was urging

the parties to do this. And when we first announced

that we were creating this thing, we probably said that

the two parties -- the theory was that if the two

parties did it, that you could force the candidates to

participate, that a candidate couldn't turn his or her

back and walk away and not participate in the debates.

As I said - but when it was clear the lawyers got

involved and we were drafting the documents and so forth

that we realized that we had to be a nonpartisan.

17 Q Well, I am a little curious as to how you could say it's not controlled by the parties if the two

cochairs of the entity are still heads of the respective National Committee?

21 A We have different hats on. We all operate

with different hats on. We operated with different hats

on. And anyone who goes back and looks at the history

of -- I don't know if the word abuse is the right

word -- but either Paul or I have taken from our

26 28 1 Q And what was that position? exclude third-party candidates from the presidential 2 A The position was that third-party candidates 2 debates? 3 would not be allowed to be present in the debate hall. 3 MR. MARKS: Time out. Again, just so we are 4 Q That was any third-party candidate? clear. You are talking about the decision that 5 A Any third-party candidate, although to be 5 third-party candidates could not be in the audience. 6 candid with you, we only discussed really two --6 MR. ADKINS: Consistent with what we have 7 Mr. Nader and Mr. Buchanan. 7 been talking about it. It will all apply to that unless 8 Q And who made this decision? I change the context. 9 A The decision was made by -- well, there were MR. MARKS: Let me just ask. It would be a number of people in the discussion. But 10 10 better for all of us here, so we don't have a record out 11 fundamentally, Paul Kirk and I, as cochairmen, made the of context, that you build that into your question, if financial decision. Other people were involved in the 12 you don't mind. 13 discussion process. 13 . THE WITNESS: That's all right. I will build 14 Q And you had the authority to make that 14 it into the answer. decision for the CPD? 15 15 MR. MARKS: That's fine. Either way. One of 16 A Yeah. 16 you guys or the other so we have a good record. 17 Q Did you run the decision past any of the 17 BY MR. ADKINS: board of directors before making that decision? 18 18 Q You know what I am talking about? 19 A You know what? I don't remember. We may 19 Yeah. I think the final decision that we 20 have. I don't recall. I don't recall whether there 20 made with regard to not including third-party candidates 21 were board members present, some of the board members 21 in the audience - I think the debate was on Tuesday. I 22 attended and were in Boston, or not. I don't know. I 22 think it was Tuesday - was at a meeting Tuesday 23 don't recall whether we did or not. 23 afternoon. 24 Q Do you remember if any of the board members 24 Q That would be August 3? were at -- well, strike that. Did the decision to 25 A August 3.

-27

29

exclude any third-party candidate from the October 3 1 2 presidential debate also extend to the other presidential debates in the year 2000? 3 4 A Are you talking - when you say debate, are 5 you talking about participating in the debate or are you 6 talking about being present physically in the audience? Q I am still talking about in the context we 7 8 have been talking, which is as an audience? 9 A Yeah. After we made our decision in Boston, it was fundamentally - that was the policy that we 10 followed for the remaining debates, although we 11 never - I don't recall ever sitting down and discussing 13 it. That was my understanding. 14 Q Did it also apply to the vice presidential 15 debate? 16 A I don't recall. I don't recall ever 17 discussing the vice presidential debate. 18 Q Any reason to think it wouldn't have applied 19 to the vice presidential debate? MR. MARKS: Objection to the form of the 20 21 question. Calls for speculation. 22 THE WITNESS: Probably not. If the question

Q The day of the debate? 2 A The day of the debate. 3 Q And when did that meeting occur? A I know that it was made only after our 5 counsel got there. Lou Loss was not there, and so --6 Q Let me stop you for a second. When you say 7 our counsel --A He is counsel to the CPD. That Lou was expected in -- I don't know what time. But my recollection was that - it was clearly in the afternoon. I can't remember whether it was before the 12 walk-throughs or after the walk-throughs. 13 Q What do you mean by walk-throughs? 14 A The candidates who participated in the debates come to the hall in the afternoon of the day 16 that they are going to debate. And they come in with their staff and their aides and their handlers so that 17 18 when that come in at night they are not coming cold. But they go in and we show them where the podium is, 19 20 whatever the situation is, where they stand. Usually 21 their people want to see -- have them stand at the

25

came up. I assume it might be consistent:

BY MR. ADKINS:

Q Okay. Now, when was the decision made to

24

cameras --

A Rehearsal as much as logistical background.

podium, and they shoot them with the cameras -- how many

23

24

22

23

25

2

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

12

13

2 3

4 5

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

44

45

2

41

12 13

14

15

16

23

7

8

9

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

42

quickly. That really wasn't the context that I -- and when I made the final decision, I wasn't worried about him running up on stage or crawling up on stage.

Q You were not, you say?

A No. I didn't think he was - it was no way. There was no way anyone could get up on the stage. Secret Service is right there. But it was a question of whether or not he in the audience, based upon the statements that he made, would attempt to disrupt the debates. And, you know, I was convinced that we just couldn't take the risk of that disruption. And that's why I supported the decision to not allow him in the room.

Given your -- strike that. Q

14 15 A Let me say - now that I think about it, we didn't make a decision to exclude all third-party 16 17 candidates. I mean, that's wrong. We talked clearly 18 about Ralph Nader and Pat. We had heard Pat was in town. We said, look, if Ralph does it, you know, Pat -19

20 we didn't know what was going to happen. Harry Brown 21 and the other candidates were never - I mean, we didn't

22 talk about it in the context of third-party candidates.

23 So you asked me earlier what would I have done if Harry

Brown had shown up with a ticket. I don't know. I

don't know what we would have done. But it was clear

period of time.

3 but I didn't know him well. I mean, Ralph and I over 4 the years have been on television shows where we have 5 debated issues and, you know, the talking-head type shows. And we knew that if I saw Ralph coming down the 6 street, he knew me and I knew him. I would say, hi, Ralph, how are you. But we were not, you know, close friends. I didn't know him personally other than in 10 that context.

A I have known him for a long period of time,

O But Mr. Nader has been involved in the political environment for a long time?

Oh, yes, absolutely.

So you have seen him in action?

A I have known him in that context from the Carveer days.

17 Q Do you think it would be uncharacteristic of 18 Mr. Nader to try to make a scene outside of the rules, 19 including by making any noise or protestation within the debate while it was taking place? 21

A In light of the statements as they were related to me that he allegedly made, it was my own view 22 and I came to be convinced this way that, gees, this guy has been saying these things on national television and cameras. He sort of laid down a marker. I don't think

43

with Mr. Nader and Mr. Buchanan if they had showed up with legitimate tickets, our decision was to exclude them.

Q Are you changing your testimony from previous --

A I am trying to clarify it, I think. I think you very astutely, as a good lawyer, jumped on where I was going. That's not what happened. It was - I mean, we didn't say, Shall we exclude all third-party candidates. It was a question of what happens if Ralph Nader and/or Pat Buchanan show up with a ticket into the hall, what we will do? That was the decision that we reached. It didn't go any farther than that.

Q This sounds like a change of your prior testimony.

A Well, I don't think it is. I think it is a 16 clarification. I think I misspoke. 17

19 A But you are going to take the deposition of my fellow people who were in the meeting. But that's my 20 21

Q Let me explore that a little bit later. You 23 said you knew Ralph Nader. I got the impression that --24 maybe it wouldn't be picked up on the transcript -- that

•

you felt you knew him well and have known him for a long

Ralph would run up to the stage and do that, but he 1

2 would very well stand up in the audience, stand up on a

3 chair and say, oh, I could be on that stage, why won't

you let me on the stage. That's what I was concerned

5 about. And I felt that that would be extremely

6 disruptive.

Q And you felt that was a possibility with Mr. Nader?

A Yeah, I did.

10 Q Have you ever seen Mr. Nader act outside rules in any other circumstance? 11

A I am not sure I have never been around enough to see him in a context where there were rules and whether or not he would. I don't know.

Q In terms of your personal experience, has he ever gone outside of the norm of reasonable and appropriate conduct?

MR. MARKS: Objection. Lack of foundation. THE WITNESS: I have never seen him - I

19 mean, I don't agree with positions that Ralph has taken 20 21 over the years. I don't agree with positions a lot of

anyone people take. But I don't know of him violating

23 the law or violating any rules in any context where 24

there were rules. 25

BY MR. ADKINS:

EXHIBIT 4



COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

Commission History

Commission Leadership

Candidate Selection Process

Site Selection Criteria

► National Sponsors

Web Credits

Research & Symposia

Reports Orging the CPD's Greation

Voter Education

Contact the CPD

About CPD: National Debate Sponsors

2000 National Sponsors

Internet Sponsors

AT&T

3Com

Harris Interactive

Alteon WebSystems

ZoneOfTrust

Speche Communications

Webtrends

Tellme Networks

General Debate Sponsors

Anheuser-Busch **US Airways**

The Century Foundation

The Marjorie Kovler Fund

3Com.

1996 National Sponsors

Anheuser-Busch Sheldon S. Cohen -- Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP Dun & Bradstreet Joyce Foundation Lucent Technologies The Marjorie Kovler Fund

Philip Morris Companies Inc.

Sara Lee Corporation

Sprint

Twentieth Century Fund

1992 National Sponsors

AT&T Atlantic Richfield





Sheldon S. Cohen -- Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP
Dun & Bradstreet
Ford Motor Company
Hallmark
IBM
The Marjorie Kovler Fund
J.P. Morgan & Co.
Philip Morris Companies Inc.
Prudential

Home | About CPD | Cebare History | Media | Voter Education | Sitemate



COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES HOME AROUT CER DEBATE HISTORY MEDIA VOTER EDUCATION STEMA

Mission

Commission History
Commission Leadership
Candidate Selection
Process

Site Selection Calteria National Sponsors National Sponsors

Web Cedits

Research & Symposia Reports Urging the CPD's Creation

CPD's Creation Voter Education

Partners

Contact the CPD

About CPD: Web Credits

This website was developed and is maintained by <u>Words Pictures Ideas</u>. During the 2000 election, additional interactive features were made possible by the following:

<u>AT&T</u>: Donation of website hosting at an AT&T Internet Data Center, intelligent content distribution and DSL services

Harris Interactive: Dontation of online survey development and infrastructure

3Com: Donation of online survey sponsorship and infrastructure

Alteon WebSystems: Donation of load-balancing switches

ZoneofTrust: Donation of firewall/security system

Speche Communications: Donation of online, real time transcription technology

Webtrends: Donation of web visitor analysis solutions

Kaplan Communications: Web development, interactive features

BEA Systems, Inc.: Provided WebLogic Server as the e-business software platform for the survey.

Mercury Interactive: Performance management vendor

Oracle Corporation: Database vendor

Home | About CPD | Debate History | Media | Voter Education | Sitemap